ticipated.

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TRANSTAAL'S GERMAN PRIEND.

terriew with the Katser.

the London Times that Dr. Leyd, with a secret

pization company to introduce 5,000 German

military settlers into the Transvaal, is declared

The Emperor and Prince Hohenlohe are in

complete harmony as regards the policy of

Germany toward the Transvani Government

and there is no truth in the story that the Chan-

cellor has offered his resignation to the Kaiser

The report, which was circulated yesterday

originated on the Bourse, and had the effect it

was doubtless intended to have, that of causing

Dr. Leyd has recived a telegraphic communi-

cation saying that the position at Johannesburg

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING.

a fall of prices.

were the aggressors.

upon semi-official authority, to be unfounded.

fund at his disposal, has floated a German cole

ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

Great Britain Now Expects an Appeal to Arms.

GERMANY'S FIRM PURPOSE.

The Kaiser Will Probably Declare the Transvaal's Independence.

Her Majesty's Government, Confident of the Correctness of Their Action in the Matter of the Transvani, and Resolute to Maintain the Rights of the Queen, Have Directed Naval and Military Measures to Be Taken Which Will Put Anything Like a Surprise or Defiance in South Africa Out of the Question"-It Is Back Down or Fight for Emperor William-The Editors of the London Papers Were Summoned by Mr. Chamberlain to His Office-Their Editorials To-day Will Fire the Country-The Ultlanders Were Up in Arms and had Full Possession for Three or Four Days-They at Last Tielded to the Boer Uitlmatum and Gov. Robinson's Demand-The Governor of Cape Colony Is Now on the Ground Trying to Settle the Trouble.

Special Cable Despatches to THE BUN.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 4:00 A. M.-Despatches received in London after midnight from Berlin reiterate in terms which almost compel belief Germany's intention to declare the independence of the Transvaal republic.

The London morning papers just issued credit the announcement, and they interpret that it means war. It should be said, in explanation of this interpretation, that the editors of the principal London journals were invited to meet Mr. Chamberlain yesterday. The results of the inspiration received at these interviews are words that will send the country to arms as soon as they are read.

There is no longer any attempt to conceal the fact that war is not only possible, but probable. Even the Radical Daily Chronicle, in a leader fully endorsing the Government policy, says at the outset:

"The tension is so extreme at the present moment that every man on these islands should feel resting upon him a heavy sense of responsibility. We assume that the defensive forces of the empire will be ready.

"We expect they will be adequate. We hope that their employment will not be advertised in the spirit of vulgar and timorous haste. "Peace is as ever the greatest of British in

terests. Above all peace with America is not merely an interest, it is a first condition of honorable life for both peoples."

The Government announces that several regiments from the First Army Corps will leave England at once for the Cape. A fleet has been ordered to Delagos Bay, where German cruisers are now lying.

It is plainly intimated in the inspired editorials that England is prepared to deal both with the German Emperor and with any dictator, plainly meaning Mr. Rhodes, who may assert himself in British South Africa. These allusions strengthen the belief that a revolution has been attempted, or is now existing, in Cape

The news of the surrender of Johannesburg, after being in the possession of the insurgents for three or four days, is confirmed. The authority of the Boer Government is fully re-Established.

Sir Edwin Arnold, after consulting Mr. Chamberlain, writes a Daily Telegraph leader beginning: "It is not enough in these days to have merely a just case. Justice, Englishmen are painfully discovering, must wear the panoply of strength.

"We are therefore glad to announce that her Majesty's Government, confident of the correctness of their action in the matter of the Transvaal and resolute to maintain the rights of the Queen, have directed naval and military measures to be taken which will put anything like a surprise or defiance in South Africa alto-

gether out of the question." The Standard, which is usually considered most closely to voice the Government policy, declares in most strenuous terms that the Government will maintain the protectorate of the Transvaal against the German Emperor's assaults, and ventures the prophecy that the Kaiser will be disappointed in his hopes to gain French and Russian assistance in attacking

British prestige. The Daily News, which has been lukewarm in regard to the Emperor's attitude till now. affirms that the consequences of his action are already deplorable, but the very last effect would be any abatement of England's just

claims in the Transvaal. PEACE HANGS UPON THE EMPEROR'S WILL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.- The issue of peace or war in Europe hangs upon the will of the German Emperor. It is again reported to-day from Berlin that the Kaiser assured Dr. Leyd of the Trans-vaal republic of his intention to give immediate recognition to the complete independence of the Hoer Government. In view of the tremendous import of such an act the reports of this nature cannot be accepted as true except upon the authority of the Emperor himself.

The moment the Kaiser sends a Minister to Pretoria Lord Satisbury must summon a Parlament for the purpose of declaring war against Germany, or must abandon the avowed tention of the British Government to maintain its suzerainty over the Transvani. These reports regarding the German Emperor's decision have not been denied.

Germany's Ambassador in London sent a messenger in haste to the Foreign Office thi afternoon to demand an immediate interview with Lord Salisbury. The Fremler received him an hour later and the consultation was protracted. An inquiry was made afterward at the German Embassy as to whether it was true that the Emperor had decided to send a Minister to Pretoria. The reply was not an author zed answer to that question. Information was also refused at the Foreign Office.

Attention is now absorbed in official and diplomatic circles by the European rather than the South African situation. It is the wide spread conviction that the Emperor's hostile attitude has little to do with the Transyan events. The latter furnish only a nominal reason for it. The impression is growing stronger therefore, that the action is intentionally pro-

vocative of war, and that the young Kaiser must be relying upon Russian and perhaps other support. This is regarded as the samest ex-

planation of the Emperor's course.

Late to-night some of the Transvaal news which the British Government has been suppressing was permitted to come to light. It appears that Johannesburg has been in revolt after all, probably since Friday last. The insurgents have been in full possession of the city, but no details are given. The information is confined to the fact that in response to an ultimatum from the Boer Government and the demands of Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Col-ony and British Commissioner, the rebels today laid down their arms and made full submission to the Boer authorities.

To-morrow, perhaps, we shall get the story of this rebellion and the list of its casualties. There is still reason to believe that a strict censorship is maintained upon all matter leaving Cape Town. There is no independent news

from British South Africa. One effect of the Transvaal episode is inevitable. The English people will have no more Chartered Companies. The British South Africa Company may not be deprived of its charter certain to be stripped of most of its governing functions.

Popular demonstrations of the patriotic feeling continue throughout England. Gen. Grenfeld, Inspector-General of Volunteers, address ing a regiment at the presentation of medals to-night, said that the War Office is overwhelmed with offers from retired soldiers to rejoin the ranks.

IS THE KAISER BACKING DOWN

Remarkable Messages He Has Sent to

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The Daily News published a despatch from Vienna, saying that the German Government, fearing that Emperor William's message to President Krüger would offend Emperor Francis Joseph, has explained to Count Coluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Emperor William did not intend to offend England.

His message was merely meant to encourage the free States of South Africa to maintain their independence. A similar message has been sent to Rome, where, it is stated, the Opposition intend to use the incident against a renewal of the Triple Alliance.

TROOPS FOR CAPE COLONY.

Strong Re-enforcements of British Infantr and Cavalry Going.

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The Telegraph says that the Government has decided to send to Cape Town as soon as possible strong reanforcements of cavalry and infantry.

It adds that a second regiment, which is under orders to return home from India, will stop at Cape Town, while other regiments selected from the First Army Corps in England will shortly leave for that place.

The Telegraph further says that a first-class British cruiser has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa Bay.

The Times says that orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham for the immediate placing in commission of six ships to form a flying squadron. It is understood that Captains for the vessels have already been

The object is obviously to have an additional squadron ready to go anywhere. The squadron will be composed of two first-class battle ships and two first and two second class cruisers.

The names of the vessels are vet unknown. but there is hardly a question that either the Royal Oak or the Revenge, now at Portsmouth, will hoist a pennant. The Endymion and Thesus, now at Chatham, are likely to be two of the cruisers selected.

The paper adds that it has been decided to despatch a naval force to Delagoa Bay, but whether it will be composed of vessels from the Cape or East Indian squadron is unknown.

Commenting upon these naval praparations, the Times says it hopes that as nothing can be gained by keeping the Mediterranean fleet at Salonica it will shortly be ordered to concentrate where it can be more immediately available in case of need,

Relative to the report about Germany order. ing marines to the Transvaal, the Times refuses to believe the report until it shall be proved that Portugal consented for them to pass through her territory.

It adds, however, that it would not be surprised to learn that efforts had been made to tempt her to such disloyalty to a friendly power, and if the proposed landing of the marines at Delagos Bay was not done under agreement with Portugal it was intended as an act of fillbustering more reprehensible than Dr.Jameson's because it was projected by a regular Government fully aware of the character of the act in the eye of international law.

BITUATION IN BERLIN.

The Times Says It Is Viewed There Being Very Grave.

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The Times publishes a despatch from Berlin saying that the situation is still viewed by those competent to judge as be ing much graver than appears on the surface, or than the actual relations between Great Britain and Germany seem to show.

Dr. Beelaerts von Blokland, the Minister of the Transvaal to Germany, and Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State of the Transvaal, have daily conferences with the Foreign Office officials.

It may be assumed that whatever course the Transvani decides to adopt will be largely shaped in accordance with their reports to Pretoria. As to the tendency of their reports

one cannot be very sanguine. It is stated that Dr. von Blokland and De Leyds are also in frequent communication with the French Ambassador in Berlin, whose views are reported to accord with those of Germany relative to the guarantees to be demanded to se-

cure the future independence of the Transvani The decision to land German marines at Lorenzo Marquez and to march them to the Transvaal was not a mere threat. The news of Dr. Jameson's defeat arrived just in time to avert the despatch of final instructions to that

The writer of the despatch declares that this necessarily involves the existence of a prior agreement between Berlin, Lisbon, and Pre toria, and shows that Germany for some time has been maturing schemes to arrest the prog-

ress of British ascendancy in South Africa. He adds that there is still in some quarters in Berlin a desire to avert irroparable estrangement with England, but that the anti-English

current is running so strong that it may carry the Government into deeper and stormier waters than, those who swing around with it an-

ROBINSON AT PREIORIA.

The Rebellions Villanders Yield to the Governor's Bemande,

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, cables from Pretoria, capital of the Transvasl, under date of to-day. that he has received a message from the Reform Committee at Johannesburg saying that the Uitlanders have resolved to comply with the demand of the Transvaal Government that they relinquish their arms. The people, the committee added, are placing themselves unreservedly in his hands, being confident that he will see that justice is done them.

Sir Hercules then quotes a message sent by Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British Political Agent at Pretoria, to President Krüger, containing the Reform Committee's formal resolution declaring that the committee had instructed its followers to lay down their arms, relying on the Transvani Government to maintain order and protect life. The resolution requests that the armed burghers in the vicinity of Johannesburg be removed.

Sir Jacobus de Wet added in his message that he was convinced that the foreigners would abandon their arms without further difficulty. and urged that the republic cooperate with the normal condition of affairs in Johannesburg. Sir Hercules concludes his despatch by saving he hopes now to be able to confer with President Kruger and the Executive Council relative to the prisoners and the redressing of the griev-

ances of the foreign residents of Johannesburg. A despatch received to-day from Johanner burg, dated Jan. 2, says it has been learned that upon the arrival of the news of Dr. Jameson's advance, Mr. Eloff, President Krüger's grand son, rode unattended to meet the British South Africa Company's force with a view to persuade

He met them at Zwaartlaagte and valuly urged them to retire. He was placed under arrest until the following day, when he was liber ated and his horse returned to him. Dr. Jame son retained his arms, telling him to call for them at the Government offices in Pretoria.

DR. JAMESON TALKS.

The Boers Would Not Have Beaten Him if the Uttlanders Had Kept Their Word. LONDON, Jan. 7.—A despatch to the Central News, dated Johannesburg, Jan. 3, gives a brief report of an interview with Dr. Jameson, wh

was sent as a prisoner to Pretoria. " I only crossed the frontier." said the Doctor because of the urgent appeals made by the inhabitants of Johannesburg and because I fully believed that large numbers of my countrymen and countrywomen were in dire peril of their lives. It was only to save them and protect

"I could have beaten the Boers if the people of Johannesburg had made any effort to help themselves, which I was led to expect they would do. Help did not reach us at Krugers dorp, and we could not break through the Boer lines. We fought until we were dropping to the ground exhausted and our ammunition had been

"The Boers were in a strong position and in strong force, and we were unable to shift them, but if the men of Johannesburg had only de stroyed the rallway to Krugersdorp, which they could easily have done, it would have prevented the supplies of ordnance being taken to the intrenched Boers, which enabled them to hold out against our attacks.

"As it was, a special train loaded with ammu nition ran out to the Boers from Johannesburg

A despatch from Cape Town says that after Jameson and his followers and the Boers the latter used searchlights, themselves remaining under cover and relying upon their sharpshootto pick off Jameson's men

The Johannesburg Standard has cabled to London, under the date of Jan. 3, that 4,000 Boers, with Maxim guns, surrounded Dr. Jameson's men, and 100 of the latter were killed or wounded. After Jameson and his men surren dered they were disarmed and marched to Pretoria. A revulsion of feeling has set in at Johannesburg, and the reform leaders are roundly denounced for their descriton of Dr. Jameson. "It was a mob revolution," the Standard says,

in which the main population did not join. Immediately after Great Britain offered assistance to the Boers the stores were closed trade became stagnant, and women and children began leaving for the coast in coal, cattle and horse trucks and every kind of vehicle available. The town is perfectly orderly. A despatch from Johannesburg dated Jan. 5

eays that one of the agents of Reuter's Telegram Company was arrested there as a British South Africa Company's spy. The Westminster Gazette has a despatch from

Cape Town, which says: "A general feeling of contempt for the Uit-landers of Johannesburg exists here. This feeling is based upon their obvious cowardice is sitting quietly down after luring Dr. Jameson into his blunder and offering him no assistance whatever."

A THREE DAYS' ARMISTICE.

Peace Was Secured is Johannesburg Pend

ing Sir H. Robinson's Arrival. LONDON, Jan. 7 .- A delayed despatch from Johannesburg says that a deputation sent t Pretoria concluded a three days' armistice in order to permit the arrival of Sir Hercule Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, who was expected to arrive in Pretoria on Jar the mean time the National Union of Ultlanders was to control the town. A later despatch says that Sir Hercules Robinson is now at Pretoric been published warning British subjects in the Transvaul against joining Dr. Jameson, who the proclamation declares, has been guilty of armed violation of the territory of a friendly

COOLING THEIR ARDOR.

The People in Rhodesin Are Told to Keep Quiet and Give Up Their Powder.

LONDON, Jan. 7.-Gov. Robinson cabled Mr. Thamberlain, Colonial Secretary, from Preoris, under yesterday's date, that an order had been issued in the name of the Queen directing the officers of the British South Africa Company in charge of the ordnance and reserve mmunition at Buluwayo and Fort Salisbury to hand the same over to an imperial officer. Orders were also sent on Jan. 2 to the Civil

Administrator at Buluwayo calling upon all citizens to maintain law and order. This order was taithfully obeyed. The excitement will be allayed, Gov. Robinson says, when it is known that Dr. Jameson and his comrades have been

Lord Salisbury visited the Foreign Office this afternoon, and immediately after his arriva received Mr. Chamberlain, and later received Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambi The interview between Count von Hatzfeld and the Prime Minister lasted for half an hour Subsequently Lord Salisbury received Baros de Courcel, the French Ambassador. these interviews Lord Salisbury started for

Hatfield House, his home in Hertfordshire. Political circles in London maintain that if it be true that the Emperor of Germany has promised to recognize the independence of the

Transvaal Republic by appointing a German resident instead of a Consul at Pretoria it may mean war between Great Britain and Germany

SIR EDWARD CLARKE SAYS GREAT BRITAIN IS WRONG.

Dr. Loyd Entirely Satisfied with His In BERLIN, Jan. 7.- The Tageblatt says that after his audience with the Emperor yesterday Dr. Leyd, Secratary of State of the Transvaal Government, expressed himself as entirely satisfied. Immediately after leaving the presence of the Emperor Dr. Leyd sent a long cablegram to President Krüger.

The story printed in a Cape Town despatch to

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- Speaking to his constituents at Plymouth to-day, Sir Edward Clarke, M. P., who was Solicitor-General from 1886 to 1892, said that if Great Britain refused arbitration on her claims within the Schomburgk line, submitting to arbitration only those claims outside of that line, there would be a war with the United States, in which Great Britain would

The English committee appointed in connec tion with the visit to this country in June next of American Congregationalists held a meeting to-day and made arrangements for a reception o the Americans. The Deans of Westminster and Canterbury have offered to extend courtedes to the visitors during their stay here. After making a tour of the centres of interest in Engand the Americans, accompanied by an Eng-

The English Evangelical Alliance opened week's season of prayer for peace to-day in con-cert with the United States Evangelical Al-

Refusing to Drink the Kaiser's Health-German Shop Windows Broken, LONDON, Jan. 7 .- At a large public dinner of farmers and tradesmen, given at Chard, county of Somerset, last evening, the Mayor of and and the United States, expressed som the town proposed to drink the health of all the queen's family except one grandson (referring to Emperor William of Germany). The toast was received with enthusiastic cheers, which prevails here of the position of Great Britain. were followed by grouns and hisses for Empero

Anti-German feeling is growing rapidly in the East End of London. . The windows of a number of shops in Whitechapel kept by Germans and Jews have been broken, and the Hollander Club and some of the East End German clubs have been closed, through fear that they might be attacked. There have been several disturbances between English and German and Dutch sailors at the docks, in which the former

REBUKED BY QUEEN VICTORIA. She Admonishes Her Grandson the Kaiser

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The Westminster Gazett eavs the Queen has written a letter to the Emperor of Germany rebuking him for his attitude in regard to the Transvaal, especially in the matter of the congratulatory message which his Majesty sent to President Krüger.

ENGLAND'S MILITIA.

It Numbers 250,000 Men-Old Volunteer Offer to Re-enlist.

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- Princess Louise, daughter of the Queen and wife of the Marquis of Lorne to-day presented prizes to the Middlesex Volun-

Gen. Grenfell. Inspector of the Auxiliary Forces, made an address in which he said that the volunteers were never more efficient than at the present time. They numbered 250,000 mer Many of the volunteers who had been retired were coming forward at the present momentous crisis and offering to rejoin the force | The Wa Office was receiving similar offers from the retired members of all the corps in town and country.

ENGLAND WITHOUT A FRIEND. Mr. Redmond Says So, and He Thinks This Is Ireland's Chance.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7 .- John E. Redmond, M. P., in a speech at Wexford last evening, declared that the British empire was without a friend in the world. Never since the passage of the accursed than now that Ireland should be united in principle and policy of action. Mr. Redmond's address was received with wild cheers.

A RUPTURE WITH GERMANY.

England Would Rather Face It than Re nonnce the Boer Convention. LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The St. James's Gazette says: We would rather face a rupture with Ger

many than to renounce the stipulation of the convention of 1884 that any international ar rangement made by the South African Repub-lic requires the consent and ratification of Great Britain."

Great Britain."

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Figure expresses doubt that the cable despatch sent by the German Emperor to President Krager implies the absolute independence of the Transvaal. "More than a sovereign's will," the Figure says, "will be required to cancel the convention of 1884. be required to camer the convention whereby the Transvaal Government was bound not to conclude any international arrangements without the consent and ratification of Queen Without the consent and Victoria and her Cabinet.

BLACKMAILED MAX LEBAUDY. Comte Coutt Arrested for Obtaining 1.000.

000 France from Him by Fraud Panis, Jan. 7. - Comte Costi has been arrested here on a charge of having obtained 1,000,000 francs by fraud from the late Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire who recently died from typhoid fever contracted while serving his three years' term of conscription in the French army. It has been learned since the death of Lebaud

that he was the victim of persistent blackmail A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a banker named Balenzi, with whom was depos ited a large sum of money belonging to Max Lebaudy. It is alleged that Balenzi has ab-sconded with 2,000,000 francs belonging to young Lebaudy's estate.

WOMAN WAYLAID BY TWO MEN Knocked Down and Rendered Unconscious -Her Purse Untonched.

Anna Ketchum, 26 years old, daughter-in-law of Ronald Ketchum, a builder, living at Wolf street and Sedgwick avenue, High Bridge, arrived home shortly after 5 P. M. yesterday, after a shopping tour down town, in a highly excited state of mind. She said that at Sedgwick and Lind avenues she was attacked by two young men, one of whom knocked her unconscious. Mrs. Ketchum was hysterical for a time, but managed to regain her composurs after a rest and told a coherent story.

When she reached the intersection of the

When she reached the intersection of the two avenues at 4½ o'clock she said she heard footsteps behind her, and turning, saw two men, one about 25 years, having a full heard, and the other about 21, with a monetacke. Refore she noticed anything more the younger man struck her a blow and knocked her to the ground unconscious.

What occurred after that she does not know but she was not criminally assaulted and was not robbed. She thinks the men may have been frightened away at that time. She had her pocketbook in her hand, and the cantents were undisturbed when she recavered consciousness.

Detective Aloncie of the Central Office is at work on the case, but has not been able to find anybody who saw the assault. The spot is less than three blooks from Mrs. Ketcham's house, F. B. Eckerson, a framer, was at work near by at the time Mrs. Ketcham says she was assaulted, but heard nothing of it.

FIERCE GALE IN NEWFOUNDLAND. Great Damage Bone by the Worst Storm in ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 7 .- A flerce gale, the

worst in many years, swept over this island

last night. The telegraph wires being prosinst night. The telegraph wires being pros-trated, it is impossible to learn the full extent of the damage done, but it must have been great. The steamer Grand Lake, which went to St. Pierre to tow the damaged French cable steamer Pouyer Quertier to this port, barely secaped be-ing driven ashore. She had to put to sea, after losing her auchors, chains, and deck gear. Many vessele broke adrift at this port and much damage was done. have been removed.

BRITONS SIDE WITH US.

If She Befuses to Arbitrate There Will Be War with the United States, and England Will Not Be in the Right-Prof. Shaw of Oxford Says Splisbury's Action Is a Blunder-English Congregationalists Prepare to Welcome American Friends.

not be in the right.

lish party, will visit Holland.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 .- Prof. W. Hudson Shaw of Oxford University, in speaking to-day of the Venezuelan controversy between Engopinions of the feeling over the question in his country that are at variance with the idea that

"I am only eight days from England, and was there when the war scare over the Venezuelan affair first started," he said. " Being an university extension lecturer, and constantly going from city to city and town to town, I had unu sual opportunities of meeting all classes of the people of England. I am sure I know the sentiment of the people on the matter.

"President Cleveland's message came to the English people like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. The feeling over there was one of unutterable astonishment that any trouble could ever occur between England and the United States. This feeling pervaded all classes. The feeling of English people for their American cousins is year by year becoming more sympathetic, and among educated people in England the thought of a war with the United States seems impossible.

"There is no single Englishman that does no accept the Monroe doctrine as laid down by President Monroe, and what might be called the extension to it, which holds that no European power should encroach an inch on this continent. This is, of course, what Englishmen as a people think. It is not what the politicians say. The Venezuelan affair is entirely a Government matter. The universal opinion at first was that President Cleveland's message was sent out for political purposes. Now we believe that the British Governmen was wrong and drew down President Cleveland's anger justly. We also think that perhaps his letter could have been conched in more diplomatic language. But we accept the justice

of Mr. Cleveland's claim. "Lord Salisbury's action in refusing arbitration is regarded as a political blunder and, I may say, crine by many right thinking Englishmen. I believe a great deal of good will come out of this trouble. I think it will be the cause of the formation of a permanent arbitration court that can settle all such disputes be tween nations. Let England and America keep the peace for thirty years longer and they can dominate the whole civilized world, forcing them to remain peaceful. A war would be ruinous to both and only result in benefit to

other nations." ADVICE TO SALISBURY.

The Latest Facts and Opinions Sent to the London Chroniels. LONDON, Jan. 8. The Chronicle's Washington

correspondent cables as follows: difficulty fraught with honor to both Governments and with results of priceless worth to both peoples. The present delay consists in the fact that the United States Government considers itself in honor bound to insist upon a certain course which the British Government considers itself in honor bound to refuse to

"Every day spent here has convinced me mor strongly that it is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of such an international situation. If the British public is misled by the optimistic sentiments of New York, it may find itself suddenly face to face with an appalling danger.

"If the American Government acts only in the belief that because Great Britain is threatened with a European crisis therefore she will knuckle down to any American demand, it may uddenly discover that the European crisis has blown over and that war with England is on its

"I once more repeat my solemn conviction that the overwhelming majority of the Ameri can people will support their Government in war on behalf of the principle of arbitration, where American interests are believed to be involved. At the same time I positively reasser that the President and the Cabinet earnestly desire an amicable settlement and individual memhers of the Administration confess that the fall to comprehend the reasons for England's attitude of mere blunt refusal. In all the Gov. ernment departments here the situation is re garded as very serious despite every effort made

on behalf of peace. "Now the kernel of the dispute being principle of arbitration, the solution m found therein also. If Lord Salisbury v that, although he must maintain his refutal t arbitrate on Venezuela by itself, he is prepared to conclude a treaty with the United States under which all questions failing of diplomatic settlement shall be submitted to arbitration, and that this, of course, would include Venezuola, as the greater includes the less, the American Government I know will receive his communication with warm sympathy Herein is a dignified and, indeed, the most simple and friendly escape from the deadlock. Remember that a resolution to this effect was adopted by Congress on April, 4, 1860, and responded to by a resolution of the House of Commons, supported in its decision by Mr. Gladstone, on June 16, 1853. A second Joint resolution of Congress was introduced in the Senate by Senator Allison on June 20, 1804, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relatio

where it still remains. "Two things blocks the way. The first is that if any arbitration treat; was ever under discussion it was laid aside when Courress, by fusing those \$425,000, temperarily invalidates

the Paris Bearing Sea Commission award.
"But, as I have already cabled, a treaty is partly concluded, to which America, Canada, and the British Ambassador in Washington have all assented, placing this matter in a direct way of settlement. I observe that the statement to-day cabled from London that this treaty is blocked by Canada's refusal. The statement is entirely baseless. Canada

has formally and finally agreed. It only awaits

the assent of the Foreign Office for this treaty to become operative. I reassert there is both surprise and regret felt here at the delay. It is urgently desirable that this treaty be pressed "As soon as this is done the first difficulty will

"The second difficulty is the English feeling that any action taken now would appear to be

due to American threats. In reply to this it is quite certain that neither President Cleveland nor Mr. Olney consider themselves to be threat ening England. They only desired, after years of fruitless diplomatic discussion, to make attitude of their own country clear beyond the hance of further misunderstanding.

"If Lord Salisbury has any doubts upon this point, an inquiry through the regular diplomatte channels, Mr. Bayard or Sir Julian Pauncefole, will, I am convinced, dispel the notion that the American Government deliber ately adopted a menacing attitude not proper in diplomatic communications. More over, if Lord Salisbury is aggreeded the expressions of Government the American Government in its turn considers itself legitimately aggrieved by Lord Salisbury's tone and his virtual pooh poohing a doctrine which they had formally declared they regarded as vital to the national welfare. Therefore these sentiments balance each other and there is every ground for mutue. greement and assurances that no offence was

intended. "These two are the only things in the path leading to a grand recognition before the whole world of the principle of arbitration between civilized nations. The British public are ready am confident that the American public are equally ready, and I know that the American Sovernment is ready.

"This being so, what blocks the way to an almost immediate removal of Venezuela from the field of international discussion and the complete restoration of cordial relations between the two peoples, who, while only too ready to fight for principle, are even readier to agree upon a civilized settlement henceforth

and forever? "If Lord Salisbury is able to move diplomatically in the direction indicated, it is certain that he meeting of the Venezuelan Commission would be instantly adjourned until the time was ripe for common discussion of the question, when the treaty should become law. I will only add, if it were my last word, that it would be a lamentable mistake for England to believe that here is any division of opinion worth considering in this country. Washington, far nore than New York, is the pulse of the United States, and I have been feeling that pulse for over a week, and I assert, despite criticism or contradiction, that America will speak with practically one voice in support of the Cabinet

in the Venezuelan matter.
"If Lord Salisbury decides that it is impossible to take any step, let him, and England, at least recognize what is the alternative. "The Times's editorial cabled to the papers

here to-day is calculated to produce a great and

most favorable effect. A few more such wise, conciliatory, and statesmanlike utterances on both sides and the nations will be marching hand in hand down the Christian road of peaceful negotiation." Commenting on the above despatch the "The vital and absorbing feature of the con-

troversy is that America desires arbitration, and we cannot refuse the request. It is slowly we hope surely, entering the minds of our statesmen that in order to do justice to the American case we must look at the Monroe doctrine from the American point of view. "Herein the hair splitting of ingenious lawyers and academic essayists helps very little. We

have to take into account a deep-rooted national

sentiment which has a way of getting itself rec

ognized in policy and in action without the

sanction of theoretical rules. "Lord Salisbury may urge this, that the American doctrine is not incorporated in the code of international law. The American answer is, 'What we call international law is merely the customs observed by European States in their relations with each other, which have been determined by the dominant powers. England has been foremost as a maker of inter

national law. "It requires no exceptional gift of perception to see that the United States aspire to the same leading rôle in politics on the American continent. England filled Europe with glory and was herself a benefit to mankind in the period

of the Napoleonic wars. "The international law which is to govern the American continent is in progress of formation, and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, since the United States are the dominant power on that continent, they will not fall to exercise that paramount influence which is incidental to the position."

THE POET LAUREATE SPEAKS. He Really Can't Sign the Peace Address of

British Literary Men. LONDON, Jan. 7 .- In reply to a request that he sign the address of British literary men to American authors asking the latter to do all in their power to prevent a war between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Alfred Austin, the new l'oet Laureate, writes professing admiration and respect for the American Government and people, but saying that their recent attitude was unfair and unfriendly. He, therefore, at the present moment cannot approve of a body of Englishmen addressing a

ody of Americans in language which might be construed as savoring of timorous complaisance. Rosebery Is Proud of Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 7 .- J. Castell Hopkins of this city has received a letter from Lord Rosebery acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Hopkins's book, "Life of Gladstone," in which Lord Rosebury sava: "I cannot help feeling proud of Canada at this moment. Out of evil comes good, and from

President Cleveland's message has come a splen did and spontaneous proof of the loyalty and spirit of the Canadian people." Mounting Big Guns at Willett's Point. WILLETT'S POINT, L. I., Jan. 7.-Two 10-inch disappearing guns for this post arrived here on a lighter from Sandy Hook at noon to-day. A force of workmen have been taken on to mount the guns in the emplacements which have been constructed for them. The erection of ramparts and emplacements for three disappearing guns was begun in 1850, but one of the emplacements is not yet finished. It will be finished in the

Maryland Endorses the Monroe Doctrine Annapolis, Md., Jan. 7.—The House of Delegates to-night passed a resolution strongly endorsing the Monroe doctrine and expressing gratification at the "appointment of two of our most highly respected citizens as members of the recently appointed Venezuelan Commission."

spring.

A STEAMER ASHORE.

She Went on the Rocks on the Southeast

Hattrax, Jan. 7. Word has been received at Isanes Harbor, Nova Scotia, near Canso, from the outlying fishing vilinge Daumhead, that a large steamer went ashore there yesterday. At first it was thought it was a large schobetween the snow squalls, which pres led all day, it was observed to be a steamer with her steril submerger. She threw his rockets until about 11 o'dlock last milet, when the sismals crused. The fore part of the wreek is out of the

water. The steamer is on the southeast breaker, west of dreen Island Light, commonly called Southeaster. There is but one vessel at Islands Harbor, and she is deeply laden and badly feed up; but if the wrecked steamer proves to be a passenger steamer this vessel will leave early to-morrow morning for the scene of the disaster.

Schooner Breaks from Her Moorings. Capt. James P. Halpin of the schooner Wil-

liam Biakely reported to the New York police last evening that while he and his mate were ashore the vessel had broken from her moorings at the foot of Fourteenth street, Hoboken, and that he feared she had drifted to sea. There are two men on the schooner.

An Auction Sale of Extraordinary Merit in rich brica brac. Sorres vases and bronzes will commune this day at 1 o'clock by James P. bilo, at his art guilery. 43 Liverty st-4de. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUTLOOK MORE CHEERFUL

WALL STREET LESS EXCITED OFER THE BOND ISSUE.

Shipments of \$2,725,000 Gold Relieve the Strain on the Foreign Exchange Market The Withdrawals of Gold from the Treasury Are Offset to an Extent-Country Banks Not Allowed to Work the Treasury-Growing Bettef that the Syndiente Will Eventually Take the Bonds,

erday because of the growing belief that, in spite of the obstacles the Administration has put in the way of immediate relief to the Treasury, the more important and influential banking interests of the country will ultimately prevent the proposed loan of the Government from A number of proposed transactions came the surface in Wall street yesterday that demonstrated the fraudulent character of some of the alleged patriotic, but informal com-

A quieter feeling prevailed in Wall street yes-

mitments by country banks relative to the new lean. The officers of some of those banks came to town and started to convert their balances here into gold through the medium of builion brokers, and even suggested that the brokers should withdraw gold from the Treasury. which they proposed to hold until bids for the new bonds are open on Feb. 5. The officers of other banks wrote to their correspondents here suggesting that in various ways a part of their balances be converted into gold.

So far as can be learned, the country banks which have endeavored to obtain cheap notoriety in connection with the flimslest fake enterprise on earth found that they had overlooked a number of very important business considerations. They discovered that their New York correspondents really possessed more patriotism than they, for none of them was willing to convert balances into gold at the expense of the navert balances into gold at the expense of the national Treasury. The local banks very properly took the view that the credit balance of country correspondents originally consisted of current funds or remittances in various forms of currency, and that the creditor was not, therefore, entitled to linist upon what would practically amount to aspecial gold deposit at the expense of its New York correspondent. Besides, the banks do not propose to become warehouses for gold and at the same time carry that gold in their cash and allow the country correspondents interest upon the amount.

cash and allow the country correspondents interest upon the amount.

Although there was a natural diminution yesterday of the apprehension created by the publication of the Treasury hand elevatar on Monday morning, it is also true that the more thoughtful portion of the financial community regarded even more seriously than at first the provision of that circular extending the time for making subscriptions to the new bond to Feb. 5. It was argued that in the present unsettled condition of both political and financial affairs, both in this country and in Europe, a number of events might occur that would not only prevent the sale of a portion of the bonds abroad, but might deter banks and other institutions as well as investors here from taking them upon terms advantageous to the Treasury. thions as well as investors here from taking them upon terms advantageous to the Treasury. The political disturbance in South Africa has raised serious doubts as to the willingness of the Deutscho Bank of Berlin to stand by its offer to cooperate with the syndicate, as originally formed, to furnish a large portion of the gold desired by the Treasury. Definite information as to the attitude of the Deutsche Bank is incking, but it must be plain to the most optilizary observer of international affairs that the situation in South Africa might easily become so serious that no German banker would be warranted in placing his resources beyond his immediate control. The attitude of the Rothschilds and other English bankers toward the proposed load shows that the developments of the last thirty days have curtalled the borrowing facilities of the fovernment in an important quarter.

shows that the developments of the last theiry days have curtailed the borrowing facilities of the Government in an important quarter.

Another circumstance that may change the proposed loan is the withdrawal of gold from the Treasury for export, which was resumd yesterday. Those withdrawals affect the banks seriously, for they have to furnish their customers with the legal tender and Treasury notes, upon presentation of which gold is obtained from the Treasury. Although the Associated Banks promptly organized the machinery for assisting each other as soon as the war scare caused by the President's Venezuelan message began to affect confidence and credits, the banks up to the present time have succeeded in averting an issue of Clearing House loan certificates. Should they continue to be drawn upon for currency of the character that will take gold from the Treasury, they may be compelled to pool their resources, as on previous occasious, and its obvious that when they reach that point they Should they continue to be drawn upon for currency of the character that will take gold from the Treasury, they may be compelled to pool their resources, as on previous occasions, and it is obvious that when they reach that point they will be unable to take a conspicuous part in financing the Treasury.

The withdrawal of gold coin from the Sub-Treasury and of bars from the Assay Office were \$2,575,000. Of this amount \$1,725,000 was for export by to-day's steamer. The remaining \$850,000 was taken out by a foreign

were \$2,575,000. Of this amount \$1,725,000 was for export by to-day's stamer. The remaining \$850,000 was taken out by a foreign exchange brokerage house, acting for a principal whose name the firm was not at liberty to make public. It is understood, however, that the gold was not for immediate shipment to Europe. The shipments to-day will aggregate \$2,725,000, as they include \$1,000,000 which was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury about ten days ago and was to have been shipped a week ago last Saturday, when, it will be remembered, the European correspondents of the bankers withdrawing the gold ordered it to be held here in expectation of immediate action by the Government relative to purchase of gold. The withdrawals of gold from the Treasury were offset to an extent by the deposit of \$1,100,000 by one of the Brondway banks and by a firm of buillion brokers. They demosited \$500,000 and \$800,000 respectively and received legal tender notes therefor. It was generally believed that the gold deposited by the brokerage firm was a part of the gold it had recently been accumulating presumably for prospective bidders for Government bonds, and that it decided that as a matter of convenience is would prefer to have notes rather than carry the gold during the next thirty days.

A number of inquiries were made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday for subscription blanks to the new loan, but they were not furnished, as they have not yet been received from Washington. Prominent members of the syndicate formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. last week to furnish the Treasury with 11,500,000 ounces of gold were outspoken yesterday in expressing the belief that in spite of the time handleap of the Administration, the syndicate would remain intact and would make a bid for the emitre issue of bonds upon a basis that would provide the Treasury with the relief it requires.

WATCHING THE GOLD RESERVE Treasury Officials Condemn Withdrawals for the Purchase of Bonds. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.-The Treasury officials

are watching with keen interest the renewed attack on the gold reserve and do not hesitate to express the opinion that most of the gold now being withdrawn is taken out by intended purchasers of the new bonds. They condemn such proceedings in strong terms, but with the present law on the statute books see no way to legally stop such withdrawals.

With to-day's withdrawals out the Treasury gold reserve at the close of business stood at \$58.685,710. The amount of gold reported withdrawn at New York to-day by Assistant Treasurer Jordan was \$2,000,000, and there was deposited \$590,000, making the not loss for the day \$2,400,000. chasers of the new bonds. They condemn such

DRANK POISON ON THE STAGE.

The Property Boy Gave Handyside Belies donna Lintment for Sugar and Water. Clarence Handyside, who appears in the play running at the American Theatre, was accidentally poisoned during the performance has evening and fell in a spasm on the stage. He is required in his role to give to his stage wife every night a hypotermic injection of cholera

overy night a hypodermic injection of cholera germs. To nerve himself for the ordeal he takes a baser from one of three decanters on the sideboard.

Last night the stage manager objected to the color of the contents of the decanters. It was of the light a shale. He south a boy to the property room for a darker fluid, and the boy returned with what he thought was property brandy—water threed with caramel. It was put into a decanter, and when Handyside wanted his tonio he poured some of it out and drank it.

In a few moments he fell to the stage. The curtain was ring down and the performance stopped. Betective Vallely rang for ap ambulance, and when one arrived from the Roosevelt Hoendtat the surgeon gave an emetic to the actor, who sam became able to go on with his part. The property boy had supplied him with beliadonna limiment, which the stage manages had been using for an injured knee.

had been using for an injured knee Cardinal Gibbons's Thanks. ROME, Jan. 7. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore

has sent a cable despatch to Cardinal Rampoll Papal Secretary of State expressing his gratted for the Papal benediction sent to him on the occasion of the operancy of conferring the sed hat on Gardinal Seaton